

## POETICAL.

From the New Orleans Native American.  
The Hero of New Orleans.  
The Hero of Orleans, departing,  
As he bids us a lasting farewell,  
A shadow of gloom is imparting,  
No present endearment can quell.

We bend not the neck or the knee,  
To ought with mortality clad,  
But long will remembrance of thee,  
Every patriot's bosom make glad.

The stouther that bears thee away,  
With her gallant commander and men,  
May boast of an honor to-day,  
They never may boast of again.

Thy brow, aged Hero, is hoary,  
And soon must recline in the grave;  
But millions unborn will the story  
Repeat, of the warrior brave!

In friendship we bid thee adieu—  
Go—rest from a brilliant career—  
Till called by the trumpet, to review  
Thy life, in happier sphere!

And if, through the years that await us,  
A war-tread should sully our mirth,  
We will say—while the thought shall elate us,  
‘We now need a JACKSON on earth!’

HARD ON GEO. P. MORRIS.—The New York Sunday Morning Atlas contains a cut of the review of the troops in the Park, intended to storm the Dutchman's hen roosts. The photo was suggested by the artist's having picked up in the Park a copy of verses, which, from their beautiful simplicity, could have been penned by none other than the "American National Melodist." The gallant brigadier general is on horseback in the foreground, endeavoring to prevent a soldier from destroying a pig which has just crossed his path. The general thus addresses the soldier.

## Soldier, spare that pig.

Soldier, spare that pig!  
Touch not a bristle there!  
Let him still hog's wash ewig,  
And oh! his bacon spare!  
Advance no more thy sword  
To split him on the spot.  
Soldier! spare that pig!  
Blade! thou shalt harm him not.

Doest thou not hear him squeak!  
For quarter, how he cries!  
Wouldst thou quarter him? Ah speak!  
The brine is in mine eyes,  
Nor he, nor I, can o'er  
Be gammon'd. We cannot,  
Rash man—a rasher never  
Of his shall go to pot.

When I was but a boy,  
(You see what I am now,) it was my dearest joy  
To be with our old sow.  
Ah! those were halcyon days  
Memory will part with never;  
I am, though crowned with bays,  
As great a boy as e'er.

For thy life, porker runt!  
For pork steaks this man sighs;  
I'll stake now two to one  
He prizes thee a prize.  
Hold back thy murderous sword!  
Pass! pig a pass thou'lt got.  
Respect a General's word—  
March soldiers!—Piggy trot!

## VARIETY.

Playing a Trick upon an old Player.  
A TRUE STORY.

While detained one day or two in the pleasant town of Montgomery, last summer waiting for a stage, we heard the following anecdote told of an old actor there which is worth relating.

Mr. C., the actor in question, has for some twenty years been continually before the public as a delineator of the faults and foibles, the virtues and the vices of other people. Age creeping upon him, like hundreds of others he began to wax sick of the smell of the foot lights and the tinsel finery about him—he had seen enough of the world—the unreal had lost its charms, and the only real comfort he could see through the vista of the future was in having a little patch of ground upon which he could draw for a sufficiency of poultry and potatoes, turnips and beans, for a subsistence.

His plan was carried into immediate execution. A little "place" was purchased, potatoes were planted, the earth was turned up to make room for turnips, and although Mr. C. was not perfectly at home in his new character, still every thing went on marvellously well. He purchased some half dozen hens, and in order to increase his store, set them at work "a settin," as Sam Slick says for an additional stock. He had a sufficiency of eggs for all his flock except one—to procure these was his next care.

Meeting with a neighbor one day, a wag of a fellow up to all kinds of tricks, he accosted him with 'Mr. T. have you any eggs to spare! All my hens are setting except one, and I'm out of eggs. Can you do any thing for me?

'Certainly,' said the wag, who at once beheld him of a capital trick to play off upon his ignorant and unsuspecting friend. 'I can help you out, Mr. C. and will do it with pleasure. You have no guinea-fowls' eggs, have you?'

'No, mine are all the common chickens.'

'Well, you must have a brood of them to a certainty. I'll send you a dozen or fifteen immediately.'

'Thank you, much obliged to you, and I'll return the compliment, said Mr. C.'

The eggs were procured by Mr. T., but before sending them to his friend the actor, he boiled them some half hour over the hottest kind of a fire. The next day Mr. C.'s old hen was comfortably installed upon a nest of hard boiled guinea hens eggs.

Time flew along and in due season brood after brood of common, barn-yard chickens were ushered into existence, and went peeping and chirping about the yard of Mr. C. All were now hatched except the guinea-fowls eggs, and the old hen to whom they were entrusted stuck

to her task with a zeal and patience truly commendable and worthy of a better cause. In this way a month passed without any signs of an addition to Mr. C's stock of poultry and he began to grow impatient.

Meeting T. he enquired 'how long does it take those eggs of yours to hatch?'

'Oh, some time. You be patient.'

'Well, I am patient, but then it take them so long.'

Another week passed and still no chickens.—Again meeting T., the actor with a rueful countenance, asked him 'if he thought the eggs would really hatch?'

'As a matter of course,' said the wag.

'But how long does it generally take them,' enquired the actor.

'Sometimes longer, sometimes shorter,' retorted T. who could hardly keep his countenance all the while. 'You give the old hen a fair chance and she'll bring every thing out straight.'

Ten days more elapsed and no more signs of young guinea-fowls than ever. The old hen stuck to her post until she had become so poor and light that the specific gravity would hardly keep her down, while the patience of the poor actor was entirely exhausted. Curiosity at length led him to break one of the eggs. He saw in a moment, the cause of their not hatching, but did not suspect the agency his friend had in the affair.

Meeting the actor shortly after Mr. T. opened a conversation with,

'Well, has that old hen hatched the eggs yet?'

'Hatched them! No. She's cooked 'em though! You never saw harder done boiled eggs since you was born. Hatched, indeed! I'm much obliged to you for the eggs but I don't think these common hens able to do any thing with such outlandish eggs in the way of hatching them out.'

'Thus ends our story of Mr. C. and his operations in the poultry line. If we have hatched a readable story we have made out better than he did in hatching guinea-fowls.—Piscayune.

THE YANKEE IN "THE OLD SHOE."—Borton's story, in the last numbers of his Magazine, of "the Yankee in Hell," is capital. He describes Nebuchadnezzar as good at "all fours," and particularly expert in the preparation of "salad."

The introduction of the Yankee to his infernal majesty is peculiar.

'How d'ye dew, folks,' said the stranger, puffing away at a long cigar, 'is the boss devil to hum!'

His Majesty looked sulphur and salt-petre at the intruder. "Reptile!" he exclaimed in a voice of thunder, that rumbled and reverberated in the depths of a pit without a bottom, "where are you, that you dare intrude upon our sacred privacy?"

'Whew,' said the stranger, "don't tear your shirt why, what on airth is the use of your goat off at half cock in that a-way? Why do you jump for afore you spured! there aint such an almighty occasion for you to get your dander so awfully riz, just as if you was goin' to bray your biler. Seein' that your climate's rather of the warmest, it would only be doin' the civil thing if you just said Mister, too your mark, and take your bitters."

'worm! hence to your appointed place in the yawning gulf there, in the hottest flame—'

'Waell, I guess not!' drawled out the man, with imperious calmness. 'I've got my ticket, mister, from the reg'lar agent, and I don't choose a berth so nigh the engine.'

Sir John Gyst, Bart., has been for some time past paying £18,000 per week wages. The average to each man exceeds 20s per week. The money paid for rents does not, in many instances, equal the value of the coal consumed, as the fire in the cottages of the workmen are burning all night. The same worthy baronet has built a church near his iron works, endowed it, and pays the minister.—Bristol Mirror.

INTERESTING TO COLORED LABORERS.—A public meeting took place at Demerara, (West Indies,) on the 19th ult., and the sum of £2,085 sterling subscribed, to be transmitted immediately to Baltimore to obtain a supply of free colored American laborers.

LISTEN!—If a National Bank with a capital of ten millions was deemed "dangerous to the liberties of the people," by Mr. Clay in 1811, how dangerous is that gentleman's late proposition of a United States Bank with a capital of fifty millions! That's the question.

"I say, mister," said a little urchin to a man with a pair of italic eyes, "warn't you born in the middle of the week?"

'No, you little d—!—why do you ask me that?'

'Cause I did'n't know but you mought have been, seen you are all the time a lookin' both ways for Sunday.'

PRETTY GOOD.—The New York New Era speaking of a meeting of the Whig young men of that city, copies a resolution and remarks as follows:

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the sentiment of the Hon. Mr. Wise, of Virginia—"the union of the Whigs for the sake of the union."

There is a small mistake in this resolution. It should read, "the union of the Whigs for the sake of orrick!"

When the whigs have an axe to grind you can always see the handle of it stick out of their pockets.

HARD TIMES.—A Buffalo paper says the times are so hard in that place, that it is almost impossible to get a soft place to sleep on, and advises all poor people to keep aloof. We sympathize with the poor Buffalonians, and hope they will be speedily relieved from their difficulties.—(Ball-Clipper).

The New York Herald, speaking of the weather during the present winter says, "this has been the coldest winter-known for 20 years past—the average range of the thermometer has been 17 all the winter; this is two degrees lower than we have had it since 1820."

We hear much said in these days about capital, money capital, but the best of all capital for the young to start with in the world is a good moral character.

The Greenlanders suppose that thunder is caused by two old women flapping seal skins in the moon.

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Bray, deceased, late of Craig township, Switzerland county, Indiana. Those indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

SAMUEL BRAY, Adm'r.  
Feb. 23, 1840.

## Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Daniel Bray, deceased, in Craig township, Switzerland county, Indiana, on Friday, the 20th day of March, 1840, the following personal property of said decedent, to-wit: One Colt; one Fanning Mill; Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; Farming utensils Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving note with approved security. All sums under three dollars, cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

SAMUEL BRAY, Adm'r.  
Feb. 22, 1840.

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court at their February term, 1840, on the estate of Ann Gilliland, deceased, late of Switzerland county, those indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, are hereby requested to present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

I. R. WHITEHEAD, Adm'r.  
Feb. 29, 1840.

Estate of Jas. H. Dufour, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mary D. Dufour has taken out letters of administration upon the estate of the said James H. Dufour, deceased—all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said administratrix, and those having claims against the same, are requested to file them according to law. The estate is insolvent.

MARY D. DUFOUR, Adm'r.  
Feb. 15, 1840.

## TAKEN UP.

BY Ulysses Borel, living in Vevay, Jefferson township, Switzerland county, State of Indiana, on the 5th day of February, 1840, adrift in the Ohio river, a flat-bottom boat 78 or 80 feet long and 10 feet wide, poplar gunwales, oak end pieces, seven streamers and eleven cross girders, one sweep and one steering oar in her, the plank next the gunwales are of oak, the bottom oak plank, plank at the bow sycamore, the studding of sycamore. No other particular marks perceivable—appraised to \$50, by Edward Violet and Ezekiah Roberts, on the 18th day of February, 1840, before me.

PERRET DUFOUR, J. P.  
Feb. 22, 1840.

## WAGON MAKING,

## And Blacksmith Work.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Wagon-making establishment formerly owned by Wm. Gray, with the intention of carrying it on in all its various branches, and having employed a first rate workman, from Cincinnati, is ready to do any kind of work in that line. New work and repairs will be done on the most accommodating terms. Being prepared to do both wood and iron work, he can fill orders in the shortest notice. He has now ready made, and for sale, a good assortment of

Peacock & Carey Ploughs, and other farming utensils, all of which will be sold low. Work of all kinds done as usual at the shortest notice.

He has also received a new assortment of

Cooking Stoves, which will be sold at the Cincinnati prices, with the addition of freight. F. L. GRISARD.  
Feb. 29, 1840.

THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND A MODE OF CURE.—A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile on the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly constipated. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing disordered state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; and whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated.

The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the paroxysm, a period, when the most efficacious assistance may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often preferred in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the

very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develop or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

The LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents; if not, they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalant capillaries; terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained secretions, are completely discharged.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway—to N. Y. whom all letters relative to the Medicines or orders must be directed.

For the Good Samaritan, explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, may be had gratis at the office, 375 Broadway.

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Malaria miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not at all liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a RESTORATIVE and RADICAL CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. MOFFAT that the LIFE MEDICINES are the only medicines that will successfully effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older states, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last to sink, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

FEVER and AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combated at every stage. Seldom fatal to itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the invader. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS.—THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inextinguishable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminent successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye.

The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, constipation, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and scrofulous obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionate quantity; and persons reliving to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammation, however critical, will yield—the former to small and later to large doses of the LIFE PILLS; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacal, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotic class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the PHENIX BITTERS. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Sold wholesale and retail by Wm. B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

For sale at the store of CLARKSON & DUFOUR, Vevay, Ia.  
July 3, 1839.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold by the undersigned at public auction, on the premises, on Friday the 27th day of March, 1840, at noon of said day, the following described real estate, lying in Pleasant township, Switzerland county, Indiana, to-wit:

The north west quarter of the north west quarter of section No. 8, of township No. 3, of Range No. 3, west of the lands sold at Cincinnati, containing forty acres and sixty-eight hundredths.

Also one other piece, tract or parcel of land, to-wit: Beginning at the north west corner of the south west quarter of section No. 5, of township No. 3, of Range No. 3 west, running south eighty rods to a corner, thence east until it strikes the county road, which runs from the Vevay and Versailles State Road, to Guy Peabody's line, thence running along the centre of said road, bearing to the north west of east to a corner a sufficient distance to inclose fifty acres of land in the tract, thence north to the north line of said quarter section from the west to the original corner or place of beginning, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging;—also the creek or water course running through said quarter which is included in the following boundary, to-wit: Beginning at the south west corner of the above described fifty acres of land, which corner is on a point between two small runs of water, from thence down said point into the bed of the run, thence down said run, in a south east direction until it strikes the west bank of the above described creek, from thence down said creek, from thence down said point into the bed of the run, thence down the run in a south east direction until it strikes the west bank of the above mentioned creek, from thence down said creek on the west bank to the south line of said quarter section to a corner, from thence east on a south line of said quarter section ten rods to a corner, from thence in a north western direction to a point on and west of the race now in use, from thence up said race one rod west of the centre of the same to a run of water where the above described county road and the run form a con junction, thence up said run in a north east direction until it strikes the central line of the above described fifty acres of land. Said land now belongs to William Gardner, Stephen Niles and Malina Niles, his wife, David Gardner, Hiram Gardner, Jane Gardner, Mary Gardner, Malinda Gardner, heirs of John Gardner, deceased, late of said county.

The above described premises including mill and mill privileges thereon, will be sold at auction by the undersigned, on the day and place aforesaid, by virtue of an order and decree of Switzerland Probate Court, entered at the February Term 1840, of said Court.

The terms of sale will be as follows, to-wit: The purchaser will be required to give his note with approved resident freehold security for the purchase money, with six per cent. per annum interest thereon from date, payable six annual instalments, and will receive a certificate of purchase entitling him to a deed in fee-simple on making final payment of the purchase money, the deed to be made one day after final payment.

THOMAS J. DAVIS, Com'r.  
Feb. 22, 1840.

A CARD.

DR. O. H. BROCKENBANK, SURGEON DENTIST.

HAVING located himself in Vevay for a time, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of this place, vicinity, and the adjoining towns. And having been for several years engaged in his profession, flatters himself that he may not only merit a reasonable share of public patronage, but give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He has taken a room at the Vevay Hotel, where he may at all times be found, unless absent on professional business. He will attend to the various operations of the teeth and gums; inserting from one to a full set, both on plate and pivot; plugging; separating to remove caries, scaling or cleansing; extracting fangs, &c.; and treat the diseases of the gums, such as scurvy, ulcerations, abscesses, and all tenderness arising from an unhealthy or diseased action of either. All operations done on safe and sure principles, and extracting with the least possible pain. He has a superior set of extracting and other instruments; also materials of the best quality, and flattering testimonials as to character and skill in his profession.

Ladies waited on at their residence, if desired. Tooth paste, for beautifying and preserving the teeth, always on hand.

Dec. 7, 1839.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber, having purchased the Drug Store of Rigby, Kent, & Co., has removed it to the house formerly occupied by W. Browning, next door to Clarkson & Dufour's Store, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Advice given gratuitously.

DR. S. W. CLARKSON

Would inform the citizens of Vevay and its vicinity that he has resumed the practice of Medicine, &c., and can at all times be found at his Drug Store, except when absent on professional business.

Vevay, Sept. 28, 1839.

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Rates of Advertising.

The following rates of advertising, agreed upon by the Indiana Editorial Convention, are strictly observed at this office:

For one square, 3 insertions, \$1 50

Each additional insertion, 20

One square, 3 months, 3 00

" " 12 " 10 00

Two squares, 12 months, 15 00

Three squares, 12 months, 20 00

One column—4000 ems—per annum, 60 00

Three fourths of a column, 45 00

Half a column, 35 00

Fourth of a column, 25 00

A deduction of 20 per cent. will be made on advertisements longer than a quarter of a column, when inserted by the half year or year, and not altered.

All advertisements authorized by statute must invariably be paid for in advance.

Advertisements coming from abroad must be accompanied with the cash, unless ordered for publication by a brother publisher.

CLEAN cotton and linen RAGS at all times purchased at this office.

BLANK DEEDS AND MORTGAGES for sale at this office.